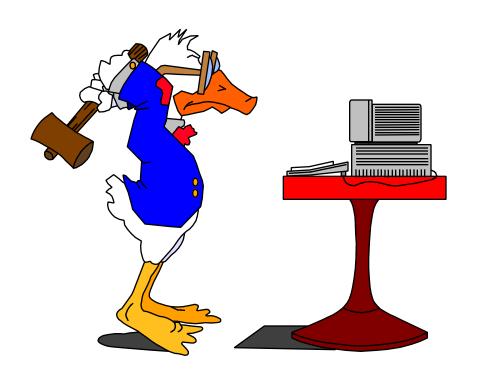
Seattle SPS Users Conference



Topic:

Partnering

Presented by:

Navy Public Works Center

Acquisition Group

Code 40

Speaker: Bill Jackson

What is Partnering?

Definition: A partnership or contract entered into by two or more parties in which each agrees to furnish a part of the capital and labor for a business enterprise, and by which each shares in some fixed proportion in benefits and losses.

How Would You Partner?

- ☐ Locally
 - ☐ Several Syscom offices connected to one primary office
- ☐ Regionally
 - ☐ Several offices within a Syscom connect one primary office
- □ Nationally
 - ☐ All Syscom offices connect to one primary office

Locally: Several Syscoms

NAVSEA

BUMED

NAVFAC ___

NAVAIR ____

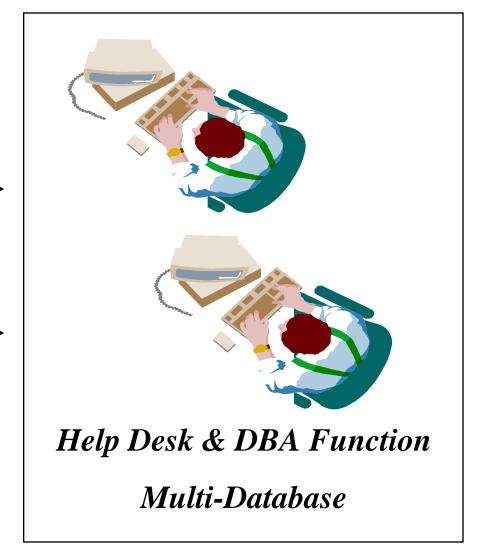


Regionally: Single Syscom

NAVFAC

Engineering Field Divisions

Public Works Centers



Nationally: For A Syscom...option 1

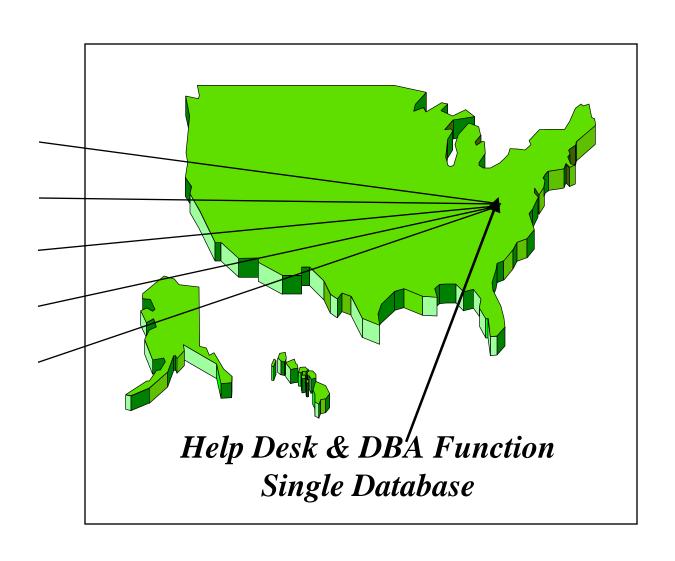
Site Office #1

Site Office #2

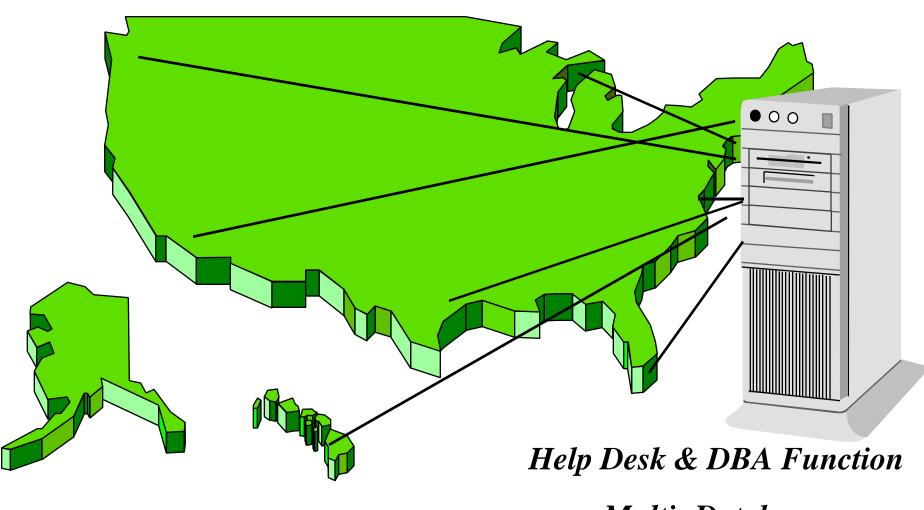
Site Office #3

Site Office #4

Site Office #5



Nationally: For A Syscom...option 2



Multi- Databases

Why Partnering?

- Sharing information within centralized help desk and DBA benefits all partners
- Reduced cost for help desk, DBA and system administration support to each partner
- Centralizes Syscom(s) application problems
- Work arounds for system problems can be shared
- Centralized data collection points for "Shared Data Warehouse"

Want To Be A Primary Site?

- Must have DBA's who know the procurement business
- Must have DBA's who understand relational databases
- Must have ADP server support with backups
- Must have SPS system expert
- Must have quick response to user
- Must have sense of humor

Want To Be A Partner?

- Must have functional expert(s) at site
- Must have point of contact(s) who contacts Primary site
- Must have hardware/software expert(s) at site
- Must be able to connect to primary server
- Must have established workflows
- Must understand your role as a partner

Working Together...(a.k.a. Partnering)

Lessons from the geese



- Flying in a "V" formation the whole flock adds 71% greater range than if each bird flew alone.
- When the lead goose tires, he or she rotates back into the "V" and another flies forward to become the leader.
- When a sick or weak goose drops out of the flight formation, at least one other goose joins to help and protect.

Questions?